

[THURSDAY, September 14, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



THE

JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 20th of July, 1769.
Flour at 19/ per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 1/2 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	43s. 6d.
Flour	16s. 6d.	Pork	90s. 6d.
Brown Bread	16s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
West-India Rum	3s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per Doz.	19s. 6d.
Muscovado Sugar	5s. 6d.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	2s. 6d.	Nut Wood	30s. 6d.
Molasses	1s. 6d.	Oak ditto	19s. 6d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High-rises	H. M.	H.
THURSDAY	0	9	after 5	47 before 7
FRIDAY	1	10	5	48
SATURDAY	2	11	5	50
SUNDAY	3	12	5	52
MONDAY	4	13	5	54
TUESDAY	5	14	5	56
WEDNESDAY	6	15	5	58

Days 12, Hours 26 min. the 14th.

[Published by particular Desire]

Mr. HOLT, New-York, Sept. 6, 1769.
I Make no doubt but the "FAMOUS CIRCULAR LETTER AND THE ARTICLES of a certain SOCIETY OF DISSENTERS in this City," published in Mr. Gaine's Gazette of July 24th, have, by this Time, fallen into many Hands, and fully convinced every unbiass'd Reader of the malevolent Designs of that Society against the Church of England.—But that other religious Societies may not be lull'd into Security, by imagining that the Rancour of PRESBYTERIANISM militates only against the Church: I now send you another CIRCULAR LETTER and ARTICLES, which were propagated some Time ago, thro' PENNSYLVANIA, in Order to bind the covenanting Fraternity into one firm FASCINE, to oppose the QUAKERS, whom they then looked upon to be the only People who stood in the Way of that Superiority, Power, and Pre-eminence, which their Souls have to long yearn'd after.—In Consequence hereof, these Children of KNOX, both legitimate and illegitimate, Old Side and New Side, Old Light, New Light, and No Light, united into Body-POLITIC, grow'd and grunted, printed and preached, prayed, and prophesied, till Disappointment stared them in the Face, and convinced them at last, that the most sanguine Expectations are liable to be frustrated.—Soon after this, when every Attempt to crush the QUAKERS had failed, a principal Leader of the JUNTO, (for there is a Junto even in Pennsylvania) and one of the Signers of the following Articles, wrote thus to his Friend, "WE are determined, in a few Months, to be at as great Variance with CHURCHMEN as ever we were with the QUAKERS: And for this Purpose salutary Steps are now taking to get the WHOLE PRESBYTERIAN INTEREST, on the CONTINENT, more firmly united."—N. B. This Letter was wrote in the Year 1766, long before Dr. CHANDLER's wicked APPEAL came into the World to torment Whigs and Centinels, Ramblers and AUTHORS. Now, is it possible, after all this, that any thinking Man can be made to believe that this Appeal (as has been pretended) provoked the Presbyterians to the late ungenerous Attacks against Episcopacy and the Church, when it appears evident that those Attacks were so early planned and meditated? Or, that a general Regard for religious Liberty hath influenced their Conduct, when that Conduct manifestly proves that their Scheme hath been, not only to break the CHURCH of ENGLAND in Pieces, but every OTHER Denomination of Christians, who might obstruct their ambitious Views; and to erect a Fabrick of their own upon their Ruins?—If there be really any Person who does not believe that this hath been their Aim, I must conclude, that he "would not be persuaded tho' one rose from the Dead."

The CIRCULAR LETTER and ARTICLES of "some Gentlemen of the Presbyterian Denomination" in the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR, Philadelphia, March 24, 1764.
THE Want of Union and Harmony among those of the Presbyterian Denomination, has been long observed, and greatly lamented by every public spirited Person of our Society.—Notwithstanding we are so numerous in the Province of Pennsylvania, we are considered as Nobody, or a Body of very little Weight and Consequence; so that any Inroads upon our essential and Charter Privileges may be made by evil-minded Persons, who think that they have little to fear from any Opposition that can be made to their Measures by us.—Nay some Denominations openly insult us as acting without Plan or Design, quarrelling with one another, and seldom uniting together, even to promote the most salutary Purposes: And hence they take Occasion to misrepresent and asperse the whole Body of Presbyterians, on the Account of the indiscreet Conduct of Individuals, belonging to us.—It is greatly to be wished that we could devise some Plan that would cut off even the least Ground for such Aspersions—that would enable us to prevent the

bad Conduct of our Members; and that would have a Tendency to unite us more closely together: so that when there may be a Necessity to act as a Body, we may be able to do it whenever we may be called to defend our civil or religious Liberties and Privileges which we enjoy, or to obtain any of which we may be deprived.

A Number of Gentlemen in this City, in Conjunction with Clergymen of our Denomination here, have thought that the inclosed Plan may be subservient to this desirable Purpose, if it be heartily adopted and prosecuted by our Brethren in this Province and three Lower Counties; and in this View we beg Leave to recommend it to you.—It cannot possibly do any Hurt to us, and it will, beyond Doubt, make us a more respectable Body.—We therefore cannot but promise ourselves your hearty Concurrence from your known public Spirit, and Desire to assist any Thing that may have a Tendency to promote the Union and Welfare of Society, and the general Good of the Community to which we belong.

We are, Your's, &c.

THE PLAN or ARTICLES.

SOME Gentlemen of the Presbyterian Denomination, having seriously considered the Necessity of a more close Union among ourselves, in order to enable us to act as a Body, with Unanimity and Harmony, &c. have unanimously adopted the following Plan, viz.

I. That a few Gentlemen in the City of Philadelphia, with the Ministers of the Presbyterian Denomination there, be chosen to correspond with their Friends in different Parts, to give and receive Advices, and to consult what Things may have a Tendency to promote our Union and Welfare, either as a Body, or as we are connected together in particular Congregations, as far as it will consist with our Duty to the rest of Kings, and our Subjection to the Laws of Government.

II. That a Number of the most prudent and public spirited Persons in each District in the Province and three Lower Counties, be chosen with the Ministers in said Districts, to correspond in like Manner with one another, and with the Gentlemen appointed for this Purpose in Philadelphia.

III. That the same be done in each Congregation or District where there is no Minister, a neighbouring Minister meeting with them as oft as is convenient and necessary.

IV. That a Person or Persons shall be appointed in each Committee, thus formed, who shall sign a Letter in the Name of the Committee, and to whom Letters shall be directed; who shall call the Committee together, and communicate to them what Advice is received, that they may consult together what is best to be done.

V. That one or more Members be sent by the Committees in each County and District yearly, or half yearly, to a general Meeting of the whole Body, to consult together what is necessary for the Advantage of the Body, and to give their Advice in any Affairs that relate to particular Congregations; and that one stated Meeting of said Delegates be on the last Tuesday of August, yearly.

VI. That the Place of the General Meeting be at Philadelphia or Lancaster, on the last Tuesday of August 1764.

VII. That each Committee, transmit to the Committee in Philadelphia, their Names and Numbers, with what Alterations may at any Time be made in them.

VIII. That the Committee in Town consist of the Ministers of the Presbyterian Denomination in this City, and Mr. Treat, together with

Messrs. Samuel Smith,	John Mease,
Alexander Hutton,	Hugh McCullough,
George Brian,	Peter Chavaler, jun.
John Allen,	Isaac Smith,
William Allison,	Charles Pettit,
Hugh Williamson,	William Henry,
Thomas Montgomery,	William Humphreys,
Andrew Hodge,	John Wallace,
John Redman,	John M'Pherson,
Federick Snowden,	John Bayard,
Isaac Snowden,	John Withers,
Robert Harris,	Samuel Purviance, jun.
Thomas Smith,	William Ruff,
Samuel Purviance,	

* Agreeable to this Appointment a Number of Presbyterian Ministers, attended by their Lay-Eldest, met at Lancaster, in order to settle the Affairs of the approaching Election; but the Germans, who carry every Thing in that Country that goes by Vote, were so far from adopting their Plans, that they kept aloof—laughed in their Sleeves at the long Bands and yellow Wigs, and have never to this Day, admitted one of the FACTION into any lucrative or honorable Office, that is elective.

Confines of Poland, June 16.

THE Confederates having failed in their attempt against Leopold, turned afterwards upon Lublin, where they were reinforced by between five and six hundred men, whom they carried off from the Dragoons and Uhlans belonging to the Crown. The course of the Posts is since very much interrupted, especially in regard to such letters as come from Podolia, Volhinia, and the Russian army; so that we have absolutely no account at all con-

cerning them, nor respecting the Turks. Major Drewitz is preparing to disperse the Confederates, who, on the other side, seem to carry their views as far as Warsaw; and as that Officer is to be reinforced by a body of troops, which is marching from Lithuania, we expect soon to have the news of a bloody action.

Warsaw, June 16. Accounts from the frontiers of Turkey mention, that the Russian army has received a fresh supply of provisions, and that Prince Gallitsin, having been reinforced with a large body of Cossacks, had dispatched a courier to Prince Prozorowski, who was within a few leagues of the Grand Vizir's army, in order to know how the Turks were posted; so that the account of a general engagement is hourly expected.

July, June 16. The Confederates of Bar have received a considerable shock from the loss of their two Chiefs, Potocki and Krasinski; the body of the former was interred here, with great solemnity a few days since, in the same vault with the Sicut Pulawski who died in April last. The sudden deaths of these Marshals are looked upon, by the common people, as a judgment upon them for kindling a bloody war in their own country, from a pretended principle of patriot zeal.

L O N D O N.

June 4. By letters from Jamaica, we hear, that the inhabitants of St. Domingo, after having taken arms and beat the French King's troops, sent a memorial to the Court of France, describing the necessity they were under to support their rights, which had been cruelly invaded by the Governor, and requesting the King to recall him, and some other obnoxious persons, declaring their resolution to die, than longer submit to the arbitrary treatment they had lately met with.

The principal authors of the commotions in the island of St. Domingo, are said to be Mons. de Marillac, a Planter of great fortune, and M. Bello, a Physician; who got most of the Boston and Virginia Remonstrances translated into French, and circulated them amongst them, in order to excite them to support their liberties, after the example of the British subjects in America.

On a tomb-stone in Heyden Church-yard, near Hull, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription: "Here lies the body of William Sturt, of Paunton, buried May 18, 1685, aged 97 years. He had children by his first wife 28; by his second 17; own father to 45. Grand-father 68; great-grand-father to 97; great-great-grand-father to 23; in all 291."

July 6. A correspondent says, It has been observed that visible marks of disgust have been imprinted on the faces of every citizen of London ever since Wednesday last.

It is confidently said the most effectual methods will be pursued to put a stop to the petitions said to be in agitation in several parts of this kingdom, the weight they may have with a certain personage being much dreaded by the ministerial party.

It is also said, that whoever appears at the head of public affairs must unavoidably adopt the same measures which have been pursued for some time past, as none are allowed to guide, the plan having been laid down by the Throne previous to his journey, and ratified since at Zell, so that a change of men, and not of measures is all, according to some, that is to be expected.

It is said that a great man has strenuously advised the compliance with certain articles in a late request.

It is reported that a court of common Council will be held in a few days to take into consideration a letter addressed to a Chief Magistrate from a great man at the west end of the town.

A few days ago a gentleman in the city, of considerable dealings, received a message from the West end of the town, purporting, that if he interests himself any farther in city elections, he must never expect to see his name again in any future list.

We hear that next week a petition, from Litchfield, in Staffordshire, will be presented to his Majesty on the present state of affairs.

East-India House, July 3, 1769.

The Queen East-Indiaman, Capt. Stanforth, is arrived off Falmouth; the letters by her are dated the 6th of Jan. 1769, and bring advice, that the deputies who were sent to Illahabad have concluded a new treaty with Sujah Dowlah, who has acquiesced in the most essential parts of the Company's just pretensions. Nothing new from Fort St. George and Bombay.

Sunday se'night, a divine preached an excellent Sermon at the Church near Lewisham in Kent, from St. Matthew, Chap. 14. 10. "And he sent and beheaded John in prison." The Lord Mayor happened to be present.

Extra of a letter from Paris, June 23.

Some advices, by the way of Lyons, inform us, that the Pope, some days after his coronation, caused the General of the Jesuits and six of his assistants to be conducted to the Castle of St. Angelo; and that Cardinal Torregiani hath

been banished Rimini, because that by some proof which the court of Spain hath communicated, they are all convicted of having been the authors of some conspiracies in Spain. Their effects are all sequestered."

July 1. We hear Col. Barre will very soon present a private memorial to his —, to request an answer to the petition of the Merchants and Inhabitants of Boston in New-England. If that does not obtain an answer, it's said a great number of the most considerable traders of America, who are at this time in England, intend waiting upon his — in person for the purpose.

July 4. We hear from Gafworth in Cheshire, that a cow having got a disorder called the hock, the owner was advised to give her tar, cream, and welken berries. A few days after she declined her food, and was very bad, and, to the astonishment of many people, discharged a worm in a putrefacted state, which measured upwards of ten feet in length, and conjectured to be, when in full vigour, six inches in circumference. This creature, upon examination, was found to have in its belly the same succour as the cow had received from the ground, some of which was found in its throat: its head was mortified. Its belly was scaled like a serpent, and in all other respects the same, except the colour, and being so wonderfully large.—The cow, 'tis thought, will do well with taking another dose of the above.

There is now living near Leadhills in the shire of Lanark, Scotland, Mr. John Taylor, born in Yorkshire, and who is aged 142 years.

The trial made in this neighbourhood of raising fine flax after the Flanders method is likely to answer extremely well, and much beyond expectation. [The whole process of raising this flax, will be in Freeman's Almanack, now in the press, at the Exchange.]

We hear that the ingenious Mr. M— is now employed in the mechanical construction of a flying Pegasus, composed of cork: which, by only turning a peg under the right ear, will mount at once into the air; and, by the use of other pegs, can be directed in a right line, with a motion as swift as that of a bird of passage.

Monday last a woman, in good circumstances, who lately kept a chandler's shop in Rosemary-lane, hanged herself at her lodgings near Tower-hill: what is remarkable, her husband, about two months ago, being jealous of her, cut his throat, and expired soon after.

On Thursday a youth about 18, son of Mr. Francis, Butcher in Oxford-road, in killing a calf fell down, and the knife stuck into his thigh, which wounded him mortally, and he survived but a few minutes.

July 5. Yesterday died the Right Hon. Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys, Baron of Omberville, in the county of Worcester, so created Dec. 20, 1743, by his late Majesty K. Geo. II. and one of his present Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

July 10. The Grand Jury of Aylesbury have agreed on a meeting of the Freeholders of Buckinghamshire for a Petition.

On Monday night last, about half past ten a luminous body, to appearance, as large as the full moon, was observed by several persons towards the south, which lasted some minutes, and then disappeared in the west.

It is confidently asserted, that a total change of the ministry will shortly take place; and a new commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

July 11. It is said that James Boswell, Esq; received a letter on Friday last from the brave Pascal Paoli, informing him of his safe arrival at Leghorn, and that he expected soon to be in England.

June 16. About six months since, one Scarf-dale, gunner of a ship from New-York to the Guinea coast, married the daughter of an African Prince, near Pedore on the river of Senegal, and received for her portion 500 fetiches of gold, 104 ounces of gold-dust, and 25 tons of elephants teeth.

Sherburne, July 10. In the rejoicings at Plymouth on account of the election of Townshend and Sawbridge for Sheriffs, we are informed the following toasts were drank: The King and Royal Family, John Wilkes, Esq; Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, the Rev. Mr. Horne, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Sir John St. Aubien, Bart. Samuel Vaughan, Esq; the honest Freeholders of Middlesex, and the Livery of London.—The Ship Lord Barrington, of that port, was at the same time named the Liberty, and dressed in colours. A large bonfire was made on the Hoe at night.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

Extract of a Letter from London, July 8.

"The Revenue Acts, which so sensibly affect the Trade of America, will most certainly be repealed the next Session of Parliament. People in general are much alarmed at your spirited Adherence to your Resolutions not to import the Manufactures of this Country; for they now begin to think that you can live without them. Old Roman Valour was never more commended, than the Unanimity of the Americans is by the Sons of Liberty on this Side of the Water. There is now a general Stagnation of

Politics, but great Matters are expected to take Place at the Opening of the next Session. Only continue to act as you have begun, and, with Heaven on your Side, you cannot fail to preserve your Freedom. Our great Friend, Alderman Trecothick, is to be the next Lord Mayor.—The Virginia Address to the King, is the Subject of the Day. It is much applauded.

Extract of a Letter from London, July 10.

"Since I wrote you last there has not been much said about the Colonies, but Matters seem to run very high here, which, I think, is greatly in Favour of the Americans. The Petition of the Livery of the City of London, is thought to be the boldest, and best wrote, of any that has yet appeared: I make no Doubt but the general Toast with you, will be, *The Livery of London*, as it is with every American here. It is my Belief, there will be bloody Work here ere long; the Ministry seem to carry their Insults as far as possibly they can; and the People of London are roused, and seem determined to have Justice done. The Manufacturers seem all still at present, but I think they must begin in a few Weeks now; for all the Goods they send up to London, for the Northern Colonies, lie in Warehouses, as they cannot get Vessels to take them in. I understand they are going to ship Goods from Hull (as they cannot ship them from this Place) for Virginia; but I hope they will meet with the same Fate as at New-York."

Extract of a Letter from Shamokin, on Susquehanna, dated August 23, 1769.

"I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Conference held at this Place, by Col. Francis, with the Indians inhabiting in and near Shanango, was concluded Yesterday, greatly to mutual Satisfaction; and that the Indians, from their whole Conduct, during the Conference, seemed earnestly desirous of maintaining Peace and good Understanding with us.

"The Occasion of this Conference was to make a Present of Condolance to Seneca George, a leading Chief and faithful Friend of the English, whose only Son, a Youth of about 18, was unhappily shot some Time since, below the Mouth of Middle-Creek, and Susquehanna.

"On Saturday the 19th, Seneca George, attended by Last-Night, the Conoy King, and also by an Onandago Chief, and about 52 more Indians, principally Nanticokes and Conoys, came down the River in Canoes, and soon after waited on Col. Francis desiring that Monday might be appointed for Business, and that they might have proper Refreshments sent them in the mean Time. On Sunday, they desired to be present at Divine Service, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Smith, who addressed the Conclusion of his Discourse particularly to them, interpreted by Isaac Still.

"On Monday there were above 100 of our own People present at the Fort; and Col. Francis desired 3 or 4 them, viz. Joseph Shippen, Esq; Provincial Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Smith, and Charles Stuart, Esq; to give their Attendance in taking the Minutes, &c. After delivering the Governor's Message, with the proper Belts, &c. Col. Francis distributed the Present of Condolance, making the best Apology he could for the smallness thereof; telling Seneca George, that he was sorry it had not been known that so many of his Friends and Relations would attend him; but the Waters were so low, our Canoes could not bring up many Goods at once, nor could they now be sent down for more.—The Indians desired till next Day to consider what had been said; but did not come till Wednesday the 23d, when Seneca George, who seemed oppressed with Grief, said only a few general Things, expressed his Satisfaction in the Manner the Governor had taken to wipe away his Tears; and leaving the Conoy King to speak the Rest.—The Purport of which was, "That in the said Affair they were met about, our People, and not theirs, were to blame; that their Nations, naming the Conoys and Nanticokes, tho' frequently hurt by us, had never once pulled one Hair from an Englishman's Head. That with Respect to the Man who had done them the Injury—they should well know what to do, if one of their People had been guilty of the like to us, but that we best knew how to deal with such of our own People as were led away by the evil Spirit, and they left the Matter wholly to us, hoping we would be strong to hold fast the ancient Chain of Friendship, and take Care that none of our young Men ever did the like again.—They concluded with saying, they should now bury this Affair, and return home To-morrow; but that they were many in Number, and would stand in Need of more Provisions on the Way."—Col. Francis shewed great Address, and Knowledge of the Temper of Indians in his Answer to this; in which he expressed the Satisfaction which he (and all who were with him) felt in the good Disposition of their Indian Brethren; and told them, that he would that Night deliver to them every Thing he could spare of his own, or procure from others, to assist them in their Way home.

"Mr. Frederic Weiser then desired, as the public Business was over, that he might, thro' Col. Francis, say a few Words to Seneca George, and the other Indians; the Purport of which was,

"that being the eldest Son of their old Friend and Brother Conrad Weiser, he and all his Family had shed many Tears for the sad Affair that had happened, and the more so, as the Man suspected to have done the Mischief, was his own Cousin, the Sister's Son of their old Friend Conrad, all whose Family had ever loved the Indians, and he could not tell by what evil Spirit any of them could ever be led to do this Thing; but that the Man would have a fair Trial, and if guilty (which it is hoped might not be the Case) the Family of Conrad Weiser would not suffer any Thing to screen him from Justice, and that he trusted, whatever might become of this Man, the Indians would not, on his Account, harbour any Ill-will against any others the Descendants of Conrad."

"This Speech was accompanied with a Present from Mr. Weiser to Seneca George, who, having sat a few Minutes with his Eyes towards the Ground, and Tears visibly falling from them, he started up, and delivered a short Speech in so noble and beautiful a Manner, that it seemed perfectly understood by us, even before it was interpreted, and did not fail to draw Tears from several who were present, especially towards the Conclusion, at observing the Greatness and Dignity of Spirit, wherewith he stepped across the Council Fire, to shake Hands with the Gentlemen at the Table, and to bury all in Oblivion. He did not seem to have known before, that the Man suspected of having killed his Son, was any Connection of Conrad Weiser.—He declared, he 'was glad to see a Son of old Conrad, and hear him say such good Things, and mention a little of the old Friendship.—Yes, said he—Old Conrad Weiser was indeed my Brother and Friend—he was a Counsellor of the Six Nations, and knew all that was in their Hearts—I am glad the Tears burst from the Eyes of his Family, as they have done from mine on this sad Affair; for he that was killed was a Son, that lay near my Heart.—We was all the Child I had, and now I am old, the Loss of him hath almost entirely cut away my Heart—I am pleased that Brother Weiser, the Son of my old Friend, hath taken this Method to wipe my Eyes—and I will remember this Grief no more to the Prejudice of any of his Family, but believe, that an evil Spirit, put it into the Man who did it."

"I verily believe that never was there a more striking Example of true Oratory exhibited in the whole World, than in the Delivery of this Speech.—Part of which only, was noted down by me. Action, Looks, Gesture—every Thing corresponded to express the strong and natural Feelings of the Soul. During the whole that he spoke, he kept advancing Step by Step, towards the Table, from the Place where the Indians sat; and after finishing the last Words above mentioned, he sprung forward to Mr. Weiser, and taking him by the Hand—"I have, says he, no Ill-will to your Family, Brother Weiser! None to you Col. Francis—none to you—nor you"—shaking all the Gentlemen at the Table by the Hand, and spreading forth both Arms, he turned completely round to all the Company present, and added—"nor have I any Ill-will to any of my Brethren the English, on Account of this sad Affair."

"I hope this short Account may be of some Use to quiet the Minds of our own People, as well as to shew something of the Temper of the Indians, and lead us to a prudent and proper Treatment of them. The Notes I took were only of such Things as struck me most; but full Minutes of the whole were taken for the Use of the Government, by the Gentlemen whom Col. Francis got to assist him on that Occasion; and there was an excellent Interpreter, Isaac Still. I forgot to mention that Col. Francis had a difficult Part to act with near 50 Delaware, &c. who had come down on the Rumour of a general Treaty, and seemed greatly uneasy when they found they could not be admitted by the other Tribes either into the Conference, or to have any Share of the Present, which was intended only for Seneca George, and the Relations of the deceased Indian.

"These Delawares complained that this Disappointment had made them lose Part of their Hunting Season, and that now they had no Provisions to get Home; so that the Settlers became apprehensive their Cattle might be killed, and other Damage done. The Colonel therefore found it necessary to send for their Chiefs, to explain Matters to them, and to receive a Message from them to the Governor; with which Treatment, and the giving them such Provisions as could be spared, he sent them away seemingly well pleased."

BOSTON, September 7.

Early on Tuesday Evening last, a Difference arose at the British Coffee-House in this Town, between James Otis, Esq; and John Robinson, Esq; the latter demanding Satisfaction for certain Expressions in a Publication signed by Mr. Otis in the Boston Gazette of Monday last.—After a Proposal on the Part of Mr. Otis to decide this Controversy by themselves in a separate Room, which was consented to by Mr. Robinson, very unexpectedly to Mr. Otis, and while he was rising, Mr. Robinson in the Presence of the public Company in the Coffee-

Room, attempted to pull him falling in the Attempt, he him with his Cane, against himself, and returned the Engagement then ensued, a armed his Antagonist, fever fell upon Mr. Otis, some of others struck with Cutlasses, pons, and the general Cry him!—A young Gentleman, passing by the Room, and in to gentleman-like and without a Friend near him deavoured to interpose, w Manner Mr. Otis was, by near him, and after a rebuff of himself, was at length over had been, by Numbers.— others had got into the Room binson and those who were the back Door of the Coffee Mr. Gridley were carried o it is thought had not the Assistance, the Consequence would have been fatal.— Room when Mr. Otis was chiefly of the Officers of the and it is allowed without O Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley a Spirit and Resolution becomen of Honour.

We hear from Harvard-College retain a Spirit of Patriotism, in u ceive their Degrees next Commem this Country Manufacture.

It is reported that the Se lege Cambridge, have com never again to purchase an and it is thought the other Example.

The Boston Gazette, contain advertisement, which gave Rise to come to hand, but will be published Remarks on Mr. Mein's Conduct, which we are obliged to leave out for

NEW-YORK,

Monday

This Day his EXCELLE MOORE, BARONET, depe GEORGE, after 16 Days Illne sixth Year of his Age.—W nor whose Death was more lamented.

He took the Command i Month never to be forgotte Tumults excited by the petiti Has conducted himself, in an monly perplexed by the public Mother Country and Americ of Wisdom and Temper, as tion of his Sovereign and the committed to his Care.—M diction appear in every Cour Hopes of his continuing at th Clouds that have so long impe pelled.—

He supported his Govern Splendor; and having as just of the Subject, as of the Prece his Administration cannot be gle Act of Oppression on the o on the other.—Just, fair, to all; and affectionately con he seized every Opportunity rity;—And if in any Intas Maliginity of the Times; no N munity was more ready than cure Measures for gratifying advancing the common Weal.

Tetapace, poute and c easily and accessible to the m delatigable in Business, he p and arduous Duties of his St and Vigilance, Activity and l the highest Applause.

Inheriting an unusual Sha his Ancestors, his Education were his Principles.—He regardless of all narrow, Pa ther of a civil or religious Nat eminently qualified to govern of Protestants of various D has attended Divine Worl Churches, and in no Part of an illiberal Partiality to any of all, so often the Foible of tions.

But this is not a Time, to our late worthy Governor mean only to suggest a Hint t in Justification of our Sense of Colony has sustained, by a C from the peculiar State and public Affairs.—No Period able Impressions he has left v every future Governor will de in Proportion as he possesses tates the Example of Sir HE.

of their old Friend and
and all his Family had
Affair that had hap-
the Man suspected to
his own Cousin, the
and Conrad, all whose
Indians, and he could
of them could ever
that the Man would
ity (which it is hoped
family of Conrad Wei-
ng to screen him from
whatever might be-
would not, on his
ll against any others
panied with a Present
George, who, having
towards the Ground,
them, he started up,
so noble and beauti-
perfectly understood
rpreted, and did not
al who were present,
on, at observing the
pirit, wherewith he
to shake Hands with
and to bury all in
have known before,
ing killed his Son,
Weiser—He decla-
Son of old Conrad,
Things, and mention
—Yes, said he—Old
d my Brother and
of the Six Nations,
r Hearts—I am glad
es of his Family, as
this sad Affair; for
that lay near my
d I had, and now I
h almost entirely cut
d that Brother Wei-
d, hath taken this
nd I will remember
ejudice of any of his
evil Spirit, put in
er was there a more
ratory exhibited in
ne Delivery of this
only, was noted
s, Gesture—every
efs the strong and
During the whole
ng Step by Step, to-
e where the Indians
Words above men-
Mr. Weiser, and
ave, says he, no ill-
eifer! None to you
er you"—shaking all
by the Hand, and
e turned completely
eferent, and added—
ny of my Brethren
s sad Affair."
at may be of some
own People, as well
pper of the Indians,
oper Treatment of
only of such Things
nutes of the whole
overnment by the
got to assist him on
an excellent Inter-
mention that Col.
t with near 50 De-
own on the Rumour
ed greatly uneasy
not be admitted by
e Conference, or to
which was intended
he Relations of the
ed that this Disap-
Part of their Hunt-
ers had no Provision
ers became appre-
lled, and other Da-
efore found it ne-
to explain Matters
ge from them to the
ent, and the giving
be spared, he sent
ed."
ember 7.
last, a Difference
e in this Town, be-
ohn Robinson, Esq;
for certain Expre-
by Mr. Otis in the
—After a Proposal
de this Controversy
h, which was con-
y unexpectedly to
g, Mr. Robinson in
pany in the Coffee-

Room, attempted to pull him by the Nose; and failing in the Attempt, he immediately struck at him with his Cane, against which Mr. Otis defended himself, and returned the Compliment. A close Engagement then ensued, and Mr. Otis having disarmed his Antagonist, several Persons in the Room fell upon Mr. Otis, some of whom held him, while others struck with Cutlasses, Canees and other Weapons, and the general Cry was, *Kill him! Kill him!*—A young Gentleman, Mr. John Gridley, passing by the Room, and seeing Mr. Otis treated in so ungentleman-like and barbarous a Manner, and without a Friend near him, press'd in, and endeavouring to interpose, was also attacked in the Manner Mr. Otis was, by as many as could come near him, and after a resolute and manly Defence of himself, was at length overpowered, as Mr. Otis had been, by Numbers.—By this Time several others had got into the Room, whereupon Mr. Robinson and those who were with him, retired thro' the back Door of the Coffee-House.—Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley were carried off much wounded, and it is thought had not the People come in to their Assistance, the Consequence of this ungenerous Assault would have been fatal.—The Company in the Room when Mr. Otis was first attacked, consisted chiefly of the Officers of the Army and the Revenue, and it is allowed without Contradiction that both Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley acquitted themselves with a Spirit and Resolution becoming Gentlemen and Men of Honour.

We hear from Harvard-College, That the Senior Class still retain a Spirit of Patriotism, in unanimously resolving to receive their Degree's next Commencement, in black Cloth of this Country Manufacture.

It is reported that the Senior Class of the College Cambridge, have come into a firm Resolve never again to purchase an Article of John Mein, and it is thought the other Classes will follow this Example.

[The Boston Gazette, containing Mr. Otis's Remarks and Advertisement, which gave Rise to the above Quarrel, did not come to hand, but will be published in our next, together with the Remarks on Mr. Mein's Conduct, the Accounts of the Comet, &c. which we are obliged to leave out for want of Room.]

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 14.

Monday 11th Sept. 1769.

This Day his EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY MOORE, BARONET, departed this Life in Fort-George, after 16 Days Illness, and in the Fifty-fifth Year of his Age.—We never had a Governor whose Death was more deeply and deservedly lamented.

He took the Command in November 1765: (a Month never to be forgotten for the Storms and Tumults excited by the pestilent Stamp-Act!) and has conducted himself, in an Administration uncommonly perplexed by the public Contentions between the Mother Country and America, with such a Degree of Wisdom and Temper, as to gain the Approbation of his Sovereign and the Esteem of the People committed to his Care.—Marks of distressing Affliction appear in every Countenance; for we had Hopes of his continuing at the Helm, till the dark Clouds that have so long impended, were totally dispelled.

He supported his Government with Dignity and Splendor; and having as just a Sense of the Liberty of the Subject, as of the Prerogatives of the Crown, his Administration cannot be impeached by a single Act of Oppression on the one Hand, or Infidelity on the other.—Just, fair, clement and generous to all; and affectionately concerned for the Colony, he seized every Opportunity to promote its Prosperity:—And if in any Instance obstructed by the Malignity of the Times; no Member of the Community was more ready than he; to devise and execute Measures for gratifying the public Wish, and advancing the common Weal.

Temperate, pious and condescending, he was easy and accessible to the meanest; and being indefatigable in Business, he passed thro' the various and arduous Duties of his Station, with a Celerity, and Vigilance, Activity and Perseverance deserving the highest Applause.

Inheriting an unusual Share of Affluence from his Ancestors, his Education was liberal, and so were his Principles.—He countenanced Merit, regardless of all narrow, Party Distinctions, whether of a civil or religious Nature; and was thereby eminently qualified to govern a Colony consisting of Protestants of various Denominations.—He has attended Divine Worship at most of our Churches, and in no Part of his Conduct discovered an illiberal Partiality to any Sect, or that Contempt of all, so often the Foible of Men in elevated Stations.

But this is not a Time, to draw the Character of our late worthy Governor at full Length; we mean only to suggest a Hint to those at a Distance, in Justification of our Sense of the Loss, which this Colony has sustained, by a Calamity doubly severe from the peculiar State and Complexion of our public Affairs.—No Period will efface the favourable Impressions he has left upon our Minds, and every future Governor will deserve Commendation, in Proportion as he possesses the Abilities and imitates the Example of Sir HENRY MOORE.

The Governor's Remains were interred the Evening of the next Day, in the Chancel of Trinity Church. The Corps was preceded by the 16th Regiment, the Charity School Boys, and then by the Clergy of all Persuasions.—His Majesty's Council supported the Pall.—His Excellency General Gage and Lord Drummond followed among the Mourning Relations; and in the Suit were the Physicians, the Judges, the Mayor, Magistrates and whole Corporation, the Members of the General Assembly, the Field Officers, the Captains of his Majesty's Ships of War, and the General's Staff, the Commissioners for settling the Line of Partition, between this and the Colony of New-Jersey, the Surveyor General and Officers of the Customs, the Attorney General and Gentlemen of the Law, the Faculty of King's College, and the principal Inhabitants of the City.—The Artillery brought up the Rear.—From the Moment he expired, all the Colours in the Harbour were half-masted.—all the Bells tolled a great Part of the Day.—Minute Guns were fired, during the Procession from the Fort to the Church, which was illuminated.—The Military Honours were paid with a striking Solemnity; and every Mark of Respect shewn, which the Rank and Station of the Deceased required, and which became an afflicted, grateful and affectionate People.—

The Brig Olive Branch, Captain Tingley, in 12 Weeks from London, spoke with the following Vessels, In Lat. 33, 12. Lon. 61½, spoke with a Schooner from New-London bound to St. Christophers, 19 Days out, lost her Cattle and Horses in a Gale of Wind; spoke a Schooner from Piscataway bound to Barbados, Lat. 34, 7. out 10 Days; in Lat. 35, 21. spoke a Ship from the Havanna bound to Spain, out 15 Days; Sept. 4th, spoke a Schooner from the Mount, in Lat. 38, 5. bound to this Place.

Next Week will be put to the Press, a Discourse deliver'd by the celebrated Mrs. RACHEL WILSON, taken in short Hand from her Mouth, by one of the Audience.—Those who incline to take any of these very pertinent, sensible and pious Discourses, are desired to let the Printer know, that the Number printed may be proportioned to the Demand.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14th, 1769.

Hughes's Night-School will begin on Monday Evening the 18th Instant, and as every Thing which divides the Attention, must be an Obstruction to Improvement—consequently incompatible with the Design of a School—No Kind of Disorder will be connived at: but an uninterrupted Attendance will be given as the only Means of preserving due Application. 93 96

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout, genteel, likely, well-limb'd, young Negro Man 24 Years of Age, brought up on a Farm, and can do all Manner of Work thereon, and sold only because the Owner has too many on so small a Place. Enquire of Evert Bancker, jun. near the Royal Exchange. 93 96

RUN-away from the Subscriber, on Sunday Evening last, the 10th Instant, A Servant Man, named Robert Tarbutt, born in Paisley, in Scotland, and speaks much with the Accent of that Country, and has only been about 18 Months in America. He is about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 1 Inches high, fair Complexion, light brown Hair, which he generally has tied behind, and by trade a Taylor; he carried several Suits of Clothes with him, particularly a short blue Coat, and a light sagathie Coat, and black Stocking Breeches;—also an Apprentice Lad, named Christopher Angele, born in this City, about 18 Years of Age, short brown curled Hair, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 3 Inches high; carried with him a short blue Coat, and a Purple Suit of Clothes, and is by trade a Taylor.—Whoever apprehends either of them and secures them or either of them, so that I may have them or him again, shall receive Three Pounds Reward for each, besides all reasonable Charges.—And I hereby forewarn all Persons from carrying off, harbouring, or concealing the aforesaid two Servants, or they must expect to answer it as the Law directs. 93 96

New-York, Sept. 12. JOHN LABOYTEAUX

New-York, Sept. 13 1769.

RUN-away from his lodgings at the house of the subscriber, rigger and coker, at the Ship-yards in this city, a man; who called himself John Gibbs, and said he was a doctor. He stole from the subscriber and carried off with him, a sailor's new cotton red and white jacket with sleeves, a pair of blue and white striped trowsers, check shirt, and a considerable sum of money. He is a very tall smooth faced man, has a fair complexion, dark brown hair, long nose, full eye, speaks thick, and broad Scotch; had on a black waistcoat, white thread stockings, and a blue furrow coat; and had much the appearance of a gentleman.—Whoever takes up and delivers me, or secures the said thief, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. 93 96

JOHN JOSEPH.

RUN-away on the 11th instant Septemur, from the subscriber, a servant man named John Walker, an Englishman, lately arrived in the Dutches of Gordon: He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, slender made, fair complexion, much pitted with the small-pox, is a great talker, and is by Trade a Bricklayer. He had on when he went away, or took with him, one white and one check'd shirt, buckskin breeches, blue ribb'd stockings, new shoes, a blue broad cloth coat and waistcoat, about half worn; and a felt hat, which he generally wore flapped.—Whoever shall take up and secure the said runaway, so that I may get him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN BESSONET.

All masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbour, conceal or carry off said servant, as they will answer it in the law. 93 96

BY Order of his Worship John Hunt, Esq. Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council of the Borough Town of Westchester: Public Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 31st Day of October next, there will be held a Fair in the said Borough Town of Westchester; and there will be exposed to Sale, all Sorts of Creatures, such as Horses, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and sundry Sorts of Goods; the same to begin at 10 o'Clock of said Day, and to continue for the Space of three Days and no longer, and that yearly and twice a Year according to Charter.

Borough Town of Westchester, Sept. 5. 1769. 93 96

JAMES RIVINGTON, Bookbinder in Wall Street, NEW YORK.

POSSESSED of many incontestible Proofs of the wonderful Efficacy of the Medicine herewith advertised, presumes with the utmost Confidence, to recommend it to those who are afflicted with Diseases, occasioned by Impurities of the Blood, as it cures the most inveterate Scurvy, Pityriasis, Leprosy, Pimpled Faces, if ever so long standing, Piles, old obstinate Sores or Ulcers, preventing malignant Humours of every Kind from being thrown upon the Lungs, Liver, &c. &c.

MAREDANT'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS.

The Benefit many Persons of Rank and others have found from the Use of them, may be seen in printed Accounts to be had of Mr. Rivington. The following Case of Lieut. Colonel Joseph Feyrac, late of his Majesty's Royal Irish Regiment of Foot and of Mr. Good late Surgeon of his Majesty's Sloop Ferret, are extracted from them.

The CASE of JOSEPH FEYRAC, Esq; late Lieutenant-Colonel to his Majesty's 18th or Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland, cured by the Use of Maredant's Drops.

To Mr. NORTON, Surgeon,

SIR,

I have at last the very great Pleasure of acquainting you that I am perfectly recovered from my late Illness by taking your Drops, and persisting in them since the 1st of February last; as this Remedy must be of great Benefit to the Public; in Justice to them and to you, I here send you the Particulars of my Dilemper, for the Perusal of all such, who by going to your House choose to be informed of the Certainty of their Effects.

In the Year 1758 and 1759, I was attacked by a violent Scurvy, having no Part free from large Pimples, Scurf or Ulcers, but the Palms of my Hands, my Face and Breasts, attended by a total want of Appetite, Sleep and Spirits, to such a Degree I was afflicted that I wished myself dead, having followed many different Prescriptions to no Manner of Purpose; From this Situation I was relieved by an old Woman, who undertook to cure me, and accordingly all this was carried off by the Juice of Herbs, preceded by violent Bleedings, followed by Diet-Drinks and outward Applications, when I was to all outward Appearance well for about a Year, but ever since I have been ailing without any visible Signs, being greatly distressed for Want of Sleep, great Loss of Spirits, and Loss of Appetite: when about sixteen Months since, I was suddenly taken ill with the most sharp and acute Pains in my Back and Side; this was followed by violent Inflammations in my Eyes (swelling of Limbs, &c. I kept my Room three Months before I could stir, was sent to Bath, found a bad Effect from the Waters; a Humour after my Sickness fell into my Heel I was ordered to pump, but all to no Purpose: at last I could neither walk nor ride, when I was advised to blister it, and half a Pint of the most corrosive Matter came out, but was thirty Days a healing on Account of a violent Scorbatic Habit the Surgeon then saw I was in; as soon as healed I went out, but returned Home with my Leg greatly inflamed, not able to stand upon it or kneel, I was then kept in Politics for a Month from my Kne to my Heel before I could walk I then to all Appearance was outwardly well, but still low in Spirits, want of Appetite, Sleep, &c. It happened then that I read your Advertisement in the Bath Papers, and making the strictest Enquiry on the Spot, of Mr. Attwood's Care, I found it attested by every one there: I came to London the latter End of January last, have taken your Drops ever since the 1st of February, a Week after I began, it drove out the Humour, in the Small of my Leg, and in different Parts from the Heel to somewhat beneath the Calc, and upon the Back of both my Hands: the Matter that came out of my Leg was so corrosive that the Cloth that was on when wash'd became full of Holes, the Matter or Spots could not be wash'd out, but burnt the Piece out; this Humour has gradually come out, crusted and then peel'd off, and has slowly decreased in Violence until it came to meet Water, and is now perfectly healed; my Hands were flucking to the Sight, but dry'd by Degrees, then peel'd off, more came out and went off in like Manner successively but have been well long since, and I am now well recovered, my Strength is returned, my Spirits good, my Stomach the same, and Sleep well; in short, I thought myself so bad as obliged me to leave the Service, despairing entirely of a perfect Recovery.

I am, Sir, Your very obliged humble Servant,

JOSEPH FEYRAC.

In good Health, Aug. 14, 1768.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1769.

SIR,

I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that I have taken of your valuable Drops, which have entirely cured me of a dangerous and obstinate Fistula, I have been afflicted with since Sept. 1767. I have not the least Objection to your making this Public, as it may be the Means of doing Service to the Community in general.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

JOHN GOOD.

Late Surgeon to his Majesty's Sloop Ferret.

Any Person doubtful of the Efficacy of this Medicine, may (by applying to Mr. RIVINGTON, where these Drops are sold in Bottles at Fourteen Shillings each) be fully convinced of their good Effects, by being referred to People of Credit, who have been cured of the Leprosy, Scurvy, Ulcers, the Evil, Fistulas, Piles, long-continued Inflammations of the Eyes, and every other Disorder arising from a Foulness in the Blood. They may be taken in any Season, without the least Inconvenience or Hindrance of Business. They also perfect Digestion, and amazingly create an Appetite. 93 96

A Merchant having occasion for the service of two years of a young man, (who has been between two and three years in a merchant's counting-house) by applying to JOHN HARRIS CRAIG, may hear of such a person, who will be strongly recommended for his abilities and moral character;—his lodgings and clothes to be found him in consideration of his services.

New-York, Sept. 23, 1769. 93 96

POETS CORNER.

On DEATH.

WHAT is in Death that Men should fear to die?
Or what is Life but Care and Misery?
The World's chief Glories are unworth our Stay,
Their distant Beauties, when approach'd decay;
Like-Lovers Dreams, which paint the yielding Fair:
We grasp a shade, and fill our Arms with Air.

Mount then my Soul, extend thy Pinions wide!
For heav'n thy Course, let Virtue be thy Guide;
She dates thro' Death's dark Gulph undaunted fear,
Surmounting Dangers, and contemning Fear:
Led on by her, tho' threat'ning Tempests rise,
And roaring Thunders roll along the Skies;
Tho' Earth and Hell should all their Legions join,
To stop thy Course and baffle thy Design;
Securely guarded, upward shalt thou soar,
Above the reach of their malicious Pow'r.

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

REMOVED from the house where he lived, two doors below Mr. Grove Bend's, to the house wherein Dr. Farquhar lived in Well-Street, near the Merchant's Coffee-House, — sells for cash on the lowest terms.

GAUZES, muslins, lawns, catguts, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, fustians for cloaks, and gowns; farsets, peclongs and modes, very cheap laces of all sorts, trimmings for gowns and cloaks; Barcelona farsets; silk and linen handkerchiefs; threads and cottons of all sorts, sewing silks and needles; bobbins and tapes, nonpareils and ferrits, stay trimmings, flowered lawn aprons, Dutch lace, stay laces all sorts, skeleton and skein wire, beautiful striped and figurd lutestrings, turbans, muslin and tippets; all sorts of garnet, French and India pearl necklaces and ear-rings; gloves of all sorts, fans, farset and stuff quilted petticoats, tortoiseshell, horn, and ivory combs; ostrich feathers, all sorts of Italian and French flowers, ribbons of all sorts; velvet collars, pins, silk stockings, French quilting and flower'd dainty; tooth powder and brushes, fluffs and single lutestrings, pocket knives, pocket books, combs in cases, copper plate linens and cottons for gowns, boys and girls caps and hats, scarlet and black cloaks and cardinals, with all sorts of ready made millinery goods; many of the above articles will be sold at a cent. 92 95

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY,

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces, Blue cloth for women wear, Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks Blue and red trouds Striped blankets 6-4 grey frizes Narrow frizes of all colours Plains and forest cloths Fearnaughts of all colours Bearskin and coating Blue kersey, shalloons Everlasting, drawboys Blue drab cloth Figured Ermins, Durants and callimancoes Irish and German linens Printed and penciled furniture calicoes, and printed cottons Purple and other calicoes Fancy ground chintzes Irish sheeting Three-quarter dowlas Black China taffeties Narrow Persians Peclongs and figured modes Cambricks and lawns Packet do. Buckram Bedbunts and Flanders tick Cravats Manchester velvets Worsted plush Ribbons and gimps Quality and shoe binding Gartering, tapes N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl ashes, and bees-wax. 92 95

THE Family Physician, or Primitive

Physic, just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange. price 1/3d single, or 11/6 by the doz. chiefly consists of Receipts for preparing and applying a great Number of Medicines, most of them simple, and easily procured, which have been found by Experience to be sovereign Remedies in most kinds of common Diseases, has been so generally useful and acceptable to the Public, that in a few Years, it has been 13 Times re-printed. And as it will be always at Hand to point out a cheap and easy Means of Relief, in most of the Diseases and Accidents to which the Human Body is liable, and for the most Part will prevent the Necessity of applying to a Physician or Surgeon, every Family, especially in the Country, ought certainly to be furnished with one of these Books.

To be let immediately,

A House and Garden, situated near Mr. Harrison's Brew-House, now occupied by Lord Rosehill: For Particulars inquire upon the Premises. N. B. All Persons having any Demands upon me, are herewith desired to call for the Payment, as I intend leaving this Province soon. ROSEHILL. August 24, 92 93

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TO BE SOLD, BY PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store near the Ferry-Stairs:

BROAD-cloths, Bath and common coatings, frizes, fearnaughts, bear-skins, forest cloths, callimancoes, shalloons, durants, tammies, cambricks; mens worsted hose, silk and cotton gowns, threads, an assortment of buttons, garlix, Turkey burdets; Irish linen, Manchester velvets, counterpanes, worsted plush, writing paper of all sorts; shoe and knee buckles, knitting pins, looking glasses; 6 by 8 window glass, two and three thread twine, grindstones, marble chimney pieces and squares; heart and club steel, deck nails, sheathing nails; white wash, hand and shoe brushes, pimento, ginger, cotton; Congo and bohea tea, Teneriffe wine, New-York rum, brandy and geneva, in cases and casks, fine and common cordials in cases, and a parcel of choice deer-skins. 92 95

NEW-YORK, Sept. the 6th, 1769.

PETER VIANI,

Continues to teach MUSIC, FENCING and DANCING, at Mrs. Hays's, opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, near the Exchange.

HE proposes to open his public Dancing School, on the first Monday of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. — He teaches Ladies and Gentlemen, in private, either at his school, or at their own houses.

As he teaches in the style of the best masters in Europe, and their manner is discoverable in his scholars (tho' but few of them have yet had time to be perfected in their minuet) he makes no doubt of being honoured with the farther protection and countenance of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have hitherto employed him. 92 95

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Callimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Sartout Coats, blue, red and cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forest Knaps, Kersey, Penniston & Half-thicks, spotted Rugger, striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffels, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and yd. and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haarlem Stripes, Irish Linens, Ruffia and Irish Sheet- ing, German and Irish Dowlas, Osnabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peclongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Cambricks, Irish Cambricks, black Bombazines, best Irish Poplins of different Colours, three, four and six Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlasting, broad black Ruffia, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American fagot and blister'd do. Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Brass Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Cost, Brass Candlesticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Literary, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haarlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; Square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-ash Kettles, and Sugar boilers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wood- en or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundry, or at my House.

For BRISTOL, The SHIP GRACE,

William Chambers, Commander, NOW lying at Mr. Murray's Wharf.

Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed: For Freight or Passage, apply to GREG CUNNINGHAM and Co. THE-OPHYLACT BACHZ, or the Commander. 92 94 New-York, 21st Aug. 1769.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.

ALSO, Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight. 92 90

SHRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf. 68—

JOHN MORTON,

At his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, has for Sale,

Urniture checks, 1/2 yard wide, and yard and 1/2 cotton & linen ditto Irish linen from 2s. to 10s. per yard

Coarse and fine sheeting Osnabrigs and dowlas Garlix, laggings and chilloes Toweling

Rolls, and buckrum Stamp'd cambric handkerchiefs

Souftee, and check linen and cotton ditto

Spotted red and white, and blue and white ditto Flower'd and plain lawn do. Silk romalls and bandanoes

Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats

Persians, taffeties and farset- nets

Padusoy, ducape, lutestring mantua and armoisine silks Black, white, drab, green, crimson and sky coloured

fatins and peclongs Flower'd fatins, and figurd modes

Flower'd gauze Black catgut Curtain and binding calicoes Calicoes, chintzes, & cottons

Cotton gowns and counter-panes

Fine and coarse cambricks and lawns

Bed bunts and ticking Mens laced hats

Mens and boys castor and felt do.

Mohair and sewing silk of all colours

Flemish, Scotch, and Nun's thread

Darning and stitching do: Shaded crewels and bobbin

Apron and cap capes Wrifband and broad do.

Quality and shoe binding Hofs's and Bristol shoes

Superfine, middling, and low priced blue, green, brown, drab, Tyrian, and pompa- dour broad cloths

Naps and coatings of various colours

Bath rugs, herfies, and half-thicks

Red and blue pennistons Green and red balze

Black everlasting Crimion Aurora

Red, yellow, white and spotted swankins and flannels

Scarlet, blue, green, black, and brown callimancoes, durants and tammies

Cross bar'd and plain cambricks and stuffs

Thicksets Scotch plaids

Silk and Irish cambricks Flower'd do.

N. B. The said MORTON has a complete set of bouls, &c. for cleaning flag seed, to dispose of on very reasonable terms. 92 95

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAXER'S-HILL, sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French corks Cork foals for shoes

Short long ditto Corks for women's clogs

Best velvet do. Swimming corks

Common fine do. Pickling, jar, stone,

Phial do. Mustard & snuff bottle corks,

With all sorts of common Corks, and brewers do. Floats for fishing nets

He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and shalloons; quilted petticoats,—also a neat assortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cheshire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning. 61—

TO BE SOLD, BY HENRY WHITE,

At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 9 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass. 84

JUST published, and sold by the Printer heresf, THE PRIMER, OR

CATECHISM, Set forth agreeable to the Book of COMMON PRAYER, Authorised by the KING, To be used throughout his Dominions. Containing godly Prayers and Graces.

SUPPLE

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1393.

[THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1769.]

BOSTON, July 18.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

WE shall continue to hold up the Actions of our Military Gentry, not merely for the Information of Americans, but that the People of Britain may perceive the Wisdom of Administration, in appointing such a set of Men as Aids De Camps to the Civil Magistrates, in the Execution of the Laws and conservation of the Peace.

July 19. A respectable Tradesman of this Town, returning home one Evening through Boarded Alley, was without the least Provocation, knocked down by a Grenadier of the 29th Regiment; he soon came to himself, and having recovered his Cane, was quietly walking off; but soon perceived was followed by the same Soldier, who he called upon to stand back, but this not being regarded he made so good a Use of his Cane, as to protect himself from any further abuse for that Time; however, it seems this Fellow, who had that Night got a terrible Drubbing from other Persons whom he had insulted, took it in his Head to lay the whole of what he had received upon the before-mentioned Tradesman, and having met him about a Fortnight afterwards, near the Common, tho' before Sunset, he dared to assault and wound him with his Bayonet, in a most cruel Manner, a Number of Soldiers looking on, and had it not been for the timely Assistance of some of the Inhabitants passing by at that Time, he would probably have been murdered: This Person was confined to his House a considerable Time, by Means of the Wounds received. The Soldier had a Bill found against him by the Grand Jury, but this being suspected before it was given in, the Criminal deserted, or rather was concealed for a Time, and then, as is supposed, conveyed away, as others had been before him, out of the reach of the Law, which must have fallen heavy upon him.

July 20. A young Man was standing in the Street some Evenings past, as Capt. M——h was passing, a Sick, which this Officer said he flung at a Dog, struck the young Fellow, and occasioned some Altercations, the Capt. soon drew his Sword, and made a Stroke at the other, by which he was wounded; the People soon gathered, and might have treated the Officer with as little Ceremony, had he not immediately sought and found a Shelter in a Gentlemans House, not far from the Scene of Action.

July 21. As a Captain of a Vessel was standing by his Street Door, he heard the Cries of two Ladies, whom some Soldiers were treating with great Rudeness; he did not fail to expostulate and then threaten, for which he was knocked down and much hurt by the Soldiers.

July 22. An Officer of the Navy came into a Taylor's Shop, in the Day Time, accompanied by several Soldiers, when pretending he had been affronted, he drew his Hanger, and beat in a cruel Manner, a young Fellow who was setting on his Board, notwithstanding all the Intreaties of his Father, who was present; a Number of People rushing into the Shop, obliged this Hero and his Party to decamp and march off with Precipitation.

July 23. Last Evening as two Women of unblemished Reputation, one married, the other single, were returning home about nine o'Clock, from a Visit, they were stopp'd in the Street, near the Brick Meeting-House, by an Officer, who insisted upon waiting upon them home, upon being told that they were near home, and had no Occasion for Company, he began to use very foul Language, and finally, in a very courageous, and soldierly Manner, took his Leave, with about a Dozen smart Strokes of a Rattan, upon the Shoulders of the unmarried and defenceless Lady.

July 24. Some Sabbaths past, as the Guards, placed near the Town House, were relieving, there was a considerable Concourse of People, chiefly Boys and Negroes to partake of the Entertainment given by their Band of Music; the Wardens having by their laudable Exertions dispersed the Rabble, soon perceived that Mr. John Bernard, our Governor's second Son, had made one among them, and still kept his standing; upon which they very civilly accosted him, desiring that he would walk off, lest his being suffered to remain, should give occasion for their being taxed with Partiality in the Execution of their Trust; Mr. Bernard then seemed to be walking away, when Captain Mollworth, who commanded the Guard, called to him, desiring that he would come into the Square, where he should be protected from the Wardens; the young Man accepted of so pressing and polite an Invitation; but the Wardens called to him as

he was going into the Square, praying him to desist, as they would otherwise be put to the disagreeable Necessity of returning his Name to a Magistrate, the Monday following; upon this the Officer of the Guard, in a sneering Manner, called upon the Musicians to play up the Yankee Doodle Tune, which completed the Conquest of the Military, and afforded them a temporary Triumph. The Wardens made good their Promise, and discharged their Duty, by entering a Complaint with a Magistrate, against Mr. Bernard, for breach of Sabbath, when he was convicted, and punished agreeable to Law.

July 25. A Country Butcher who frequents the Market, having been in Discourse with one Riley, a Grenadier of the 14th Regiment, who he said had before abused him, thought proper to offer such verbal Repentment as led the Soldier to give him a Blow, which felled the Butcher to the Ground, and left other Proofs of its Violence. The Assaulter was had before Mr. Justice Quincey, convicted and fined, and upon refusing to make Payment, was ordered to Gaol; but rescued out of the Hands of the Constable, by a Number of armed Soldiers, in the Sight of the Justice, when they carried their rescued Comrade, in Triumph, through the main Street to his Barracks, flourishing their naked Cutlasses, giving out that they had good Support in what they were doing, and that they defied all Opposition.—The Inhabitants were greatly offended at this Audacity of the Military, and the Call was very general, that the Possibility of Commitment might be raised, in order to recover the Prisoner out of their Hands; this was not a little alarming, even to the General himself, he apprehended, from the Resentment of the People, and tho' he was to have embarked in the Rippon Man of War in a few Days, he immediately laid aside the Thoughts of it.—It being soon given out, that the Soldier thus rescued had deserted, or was taken out of the Way in order to prevent a Discovery in the Course of Trial of those who had encouraged so illegal and dangerous an Attempt: The Friends of Peace and Order advised the Constable and one of his Assistants, who was also wounded, to proceed immediately to Cambridge, in order to make Representation to the General Assembly, who were then just upon rising, of the Behaviour of the Military, which they accordingly did; when the House of Representatives, after giving them a Hearing, appointed a Committee to examine into this Matter, and transmit the State thereof to their Agent in London.

Affidavits were accordingly taken, but not in the Bernardian Manner, *ex parte*; some of them are here inserted, that the World may have the most authentic Proof in what Manner the Civil Magistrate has been assisted by those modern Conservators of the Peace.

EDWARD QUINCY, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Esq; and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, deposes, that on the 13th Day of July current, at Boston, aforesaid, Jonathan Winslip of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, Visauler, came into the Office of the Deponent, and complained in his Majesty's Name, that he had been assaulted and beat, the same Day, by John Riley, a Grenadier of his Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, in said Boston; the Complainant at the same Time, producing full Evidence of the Assault and Battery; that on the same Day, by Force of a Warrant, issued by the Deponent, the said John Riley, was by Peter Barbour, one of the Constables of the Town of Boston, brought to answer to the said Complaint, and pleading Guilty, was by the Deponent fined in the Sum of Five Shillings to his Majesty, and ordered to pay Costs of Prosecution, and to stand committed until Sentence be performed; that pleading his Inability to pay his Fine and Costs, was indulged till next Day; a Serjeant of the Company, one John Phillips, becoming responsible for the Return of the Offender into Custody, in default of Payment;—that the said Serjeant did the next Day, at the Hour appointed, return the said Offender to the Office of the Deponent, the above-mentioned Constable being there ready to receive him; that the said Offender being asked whether he was ready to pay his Fine and Costs, returned for Answer, that "he would not pay it," whereupon the Opponent said to the Offender, that he must then commit him: Soon after which, while the Deponent was writing a Mittimus, the said Offender attempted to wrest himself out of the Hands of the said Officer, then having hold of him in the said Office, and in the Attempt, very suddenly forced himself, with the Officer into the Street; after which the Deponent going to the Door of his Office, and seeing the Hot-

tile Approach of (as he apprehended) about twenty Grenadiers and other Soldiers, many, if not most of them, armed with Cutlasses, Swords and other Instruments of Death, and the same handling in a menacing Manner, went to the Door of his said Office, and commanded the said Soldiers to disperse themselves, but as a Non-compliance with the Order was soon visible, the Deponent immediately said to Mr. Rofs, (a Lieutenant of the Company of Grenadiers of the before-mentioned 14th Regiment) who just before entered the Office, that he desired he would order those Men to their Barracks, and after a more urgent Repetition of the Request, the Deponent received for Answer, from the said Mr. Rofs, that he did not know what to do with them, or Words of a similar Import; but after hearing that the Constable was wounded, the said Lieutenant Rofs went, and (as the Deponent was soon after informed) ordered those Soldiers who still remained before the Office, to disperse and go to their Barracks.—The Deponent further saith, that the Prisoner, John Riley, through the Countenance and Aid of the said Grenadiers, and other of his Majesty's Soldiers, was rescued from the Hand of Justice, and has ever since been so concealed, that as the Deponent verily believes the Officer has not been able to retake him.

EDMUND QUINCY.

Suffolk, ss. } Boston, July 24, 1769. Edmond Quincy, Esq; before named, appeared before us, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Suffolk, and made Oath to the Truth of the before written Affidavit. Taken in Consequence of an Order of the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to perpetuate the Remembrance of the Thing,

Before me Rd. DANA, Justice of the Peace, and of the Quorum.

BEL. NOYES, Jus. of the Peace.

I Peter Barbour, one of the Constables of the Town of Boston, testify and say, That on the 13th Day of July Instant, a Warrant was committed to me the Deponent, by Ed. Quincy, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, against one John Riley, a Grenadier in the 14th Regiment, for assaulting and beating one Jonathan Winslip, a Butcher, usually attending the public Market; by Virtue of said Warrant I took into my Custody the said John Riley, and carried before the aforesaid Justice, who, upon a full Hearing of the Case, ordered the said John Riley, to pay a fine of Five Shillings, lawful Money, and Costs, and to stand committed until the said Sentence should be performed; but the said John pleading his Inability to pay the Fine and Costs, was indulged till the next Day;—a Serjeant of the same Company, John Phillips, by Name, becoming responsible for the Return of the said Riley into Custody the next Day, in default of Payment; and on the next Day the said John Riley, was by the said Serjeant Phillips, brought before said Justice, where the said Riley refused to pay his Fine and Costs; whereupon the said Justice said he should be committed to Prison; and whilst the said Justice was making out a Mittimus to commit the said Riley to Gaol, one Lieutenant Rofs of the said Regiment, came into the said Justice's House; and upon the said Riley's saying he would neither pay the Fine nor go to Gaol, the said Lieut. Rofs turned himself to the said John Riley, and bid him go; upon which said Riley attempted to retire out of the House, and I endeavoured to stop him, and seized him by the Collar, and held him until the said Lieut. Rofs rushed in upon me and broke my Hold, whereby the said Riley escaped, and got out of the Doors, notwithstanding all I the Deponent, with my Assistance could do to prevent it: I immediately followed the Prisoner to the Door, and as soon as the said Riley had got out of the Door, he drew his Cutlass and struck me upon my Head, which blow brought me down upon my Knees, I then said to the Prisoner, for God's Sake don't strike me again, but the said Riley immediately struck me another Blow, upon the Head with his Cutlass, which brought me to the Ground, which was the last Thing I knew for a considerable Time; and further I the Deponent say not.

PETER BARBOUR.

Sworn to as the First

I Jeremiah Belknap, of lawful Age, testify and say, that on the 14th Day of this Instant July, as I was passing thro' Dock Square, I saw a Number of Soldiers, (the Names to the Deponent unknown) armed with Broad Swords, some of which Soldiers I then heard say, damn him, we will wait for him; when after being absent about a Quarter of an Hour, and returning the same Way to my House, the Deponent saw a Number of Soldiers standing be-

R T O N,

Market, has for Sale,
an Irish poplin
and colour'd jeans,
fastians,
r'd, plain, and corded
itics
crape, bombazine and
ette
and worsted breeches
terns
garters and trimmings
and womens velvet
ed and hair plush
n, Scotch and lifting
ets
de, entry, and stair do,
black and white silk
ves, ditto buck and
my do.
ens, maids, and girls,
worsted, kid, and
gloves and mitts
silk worsted, thread,
cotton, rib'd and plain
gauze do. for under
ings
black worsted, white
thread & cotton hole
work,—kings, queens,
princes
rathers
a variety of plain and
d fatin, padufoy and
ring ribbons
and narrow love do.
mmings
edge ribbon
and white lace
and cap do.
on and cap wise
necklaces, fashionable
piece of trunks
trimmings
wax, wafers,
wider, quills
files
ink stands
uttons and wires
and forks, cutteaus,
es, razors, scissars
n's knives, hand saws,
quares
g and carpenters ham-
files of all sorts
ons, augers, gouges,
s, firmers, shoemakers
s, carpenters and coo-
ools, desk furniture,
any other articles of
ongery
d roll plates
on and cast steel
pans
ad, 2od, 2ad, and
nails
me looking glasses,
glasses, and
s
large assortment of
useful and ornamen-
together with a parcel
een's, or yellow ware,
particulars of which
d be too tedious to
erate.
complete set of boules,
on very reasonable
93 95

BUCK,

OT-BAKER'S HILL,
Wholesale and Retail,

als for shoes
er women's clogs
ing corks
s, jar, stone,
& snuff bottle corks,
or fishing nets

allimancoes, durants,
pats,—also a neat af-
ether with a good af-
heefe, fresh oatmeal,

prices, for swimming,
61—

D, B Y
HITE,

after lived, between
Market;

d. 1od. 12d.
ing Nails, 6 by 8,
lals. 84

the Printer heresf

E R,

H I S M,

to the

PRAYER,

NG,

Dominions.

and Graces.

ports of Printing

are inserted for

n.

fore the Door of Edmund Quincy, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, where one John Riley, as I soon after understood, was then convened for Breach of the Peace; which Soldier the Deponent apprehends and verily believes to be the same he had heard say in Dock Square, aforesaid, damn him, they would wait for him, and as the Deponent passed by the said Soldiers, he heard them say that the said John Riley should not be carried to Gaol; upon which the Deponent turned to some of the Inhabitants, who stood near, and told them there was like to be a Riot, and desired them to hinder it, by supporting the Civil Officers in the Execution of their Office, and then went to the Justice's Window, where he was called upon by the Constable to assist him, the Deponent then went into the Justice's House, and told the said Justice that there was like to be a Riot at his Door, for those Soldiers that were standing there had sworn (in his Hearing) by God, that the said Riley should not go to Gaol; upon which the said Justice turned to Lieut. Rofs, an Officer in the same Company, to which the said Riley belongs, and desired him to take Care of his Men, in order to prevent a Riot; the said Rofs answered he could not, and immediately gave Way, upon which the said Riley made towards the Door; then Peter Barbour, the Constable aforesaid, declared the said Riley should not go, and laid hold of him, in order to prevent his Escape: The Deponent then endeavouring, by Order of the said Constable to assist, and prevent the said Riley from escaping, was, with the Constable forced out of the Justice's Door, where the same Soldiers, as he believes, with drawn Swords, rushed upon us, and struck at those who were endeavouring to Aid and Assist the said Constable in the Execution of his Office, by one of which Strokes the Deponent was much wounded, by being cut in his Hand; and the Deponent further says that the Soldiers around the Justice's Door were about 20, with Arms, viz. Cutlasses, &c.

JEREMIAH BELKNAP.

Sworn to in the same Manner as the first.

July 28. I John Loring of Boston, Physician of lawful Age, testify and declare, that being on the 14th Day of July, current near his Dwelling House in Corn-Hill, about 3 o'Clock P. M. observing a Number of the Grenadiers of the 14th Regiment, following and insulting a Country Butcher as he was riding on his Cart, which stopping a few Rods from said House, the Deponent went near the Cart and heard the Butcher talking to the Soldiers, desiring them to let him go about his Business, when Colonel Dalrymple came by and asked what was the Matter. The Butcher got off his Cart, and with his Hat in his Hand told him he was insulted by the Soldiers, who hindered him from going about his Business; and that one of the Regiment Yesterday had knocked him down, the Colonel said to him, "you are a damned Scoundrel, you was faucy, they served you right, and I don't care if they knock you down again," and directly walked away; the Soldiers took off their Hats, and exultingly said, there's a noble Gentleman, do you hear what the Noble; the Noble Gentleman says, the Deponent then went into Mr. Justice Quincy's Office, and told him he was apprehensive of a Riot, and desired him to go out and disperse them, he went out and spoke to them, but to no Effect; soon after, Lieut. Rofs of the Grenadier's Company of the 14th Regiment, being sent for by one of the Soldiers, came to the said Office, the Deponent standing near the said Office, among the Soldiers, and hearing them very abusive, and swearing that Riley the Prisoner should not be carried to Gaol, went into the Office and told Lieutenant Rofs what the Soldiers said and threatened; his Answer was, I can't help it, other Persons, particularly Mr. Justice Quincy spoke to him to the same Effect, and he gave like Answers; in a few Minutes after, the Prisoner being by the Door of said Office, near said Rofs, and attempting an Escape, was seized by the Constable, Barbour, who commanded Assistance; a Number of Swords were immediately drawn by the Soldiers in the Street, and Mr. Jeremiah Belknap coming into the Office, with the Blood running from his Hand, the Deponent again spoke to the said Rofs, and asked him how he could stand by and see such outrageous Behaviour, and he answered, what would you have me do, I can't help it; the Deponent then left him, somebody telling him the Constable was wounded, the Deponent found said Constable with a Cut on the Forehead and the Blood following very freely from the Wound, and going to his own House for proper Dressings, saw said Rofs in the Street, and told him the Constable was for aught he, the Deponent knew, dangerously wounded, and the said Lieut. Rofs answered him, "I'm sorry, but can't help it," and further said not.

JOHN LORING.

Sworn to in the same Manner as the first.

July 29. I Edward Jackson, of Boston, of lawful Age, testify and say, that on the 14th Instant, July, between 2 and 3 o'Clock P. M. I saw about 12 Soldiers together, on Dock Square, and hearing of Mr. Winship's being knocked down the Day before by a Soldier, I went to said Winship, and told him I believed they were consulting some Mis-

chief against him, and advised him to go home immediately; upon which he got into his Cart and as he was riding along, these Soldiers hollowed after him and followed him, upon which he stopped against Justice Quincy's, and the Soldiers who had assaulted him the Day before, challenged him to fight; upon which Mr. Winship said he never struck any Body in his Life, and never desired to fight with any Body, while he was speaking, Col. Dalrymple passed by, I advised Mr. Winship to speak to the Colonel and acquaint him with the Treatment he received from his Men, he accordingly went up to Col. Dalrymple in a respectful Manner, and acquainted him how he had been abused; the Col. replied with a raised Voice, that he was an impudent Rascal and that he had not been abused half enough, and if he did not lick him he would, upon which one of the Soldiers replied, that the Colonel was a Gentleman, and that they would not take it as they had done; another Soldier said, they, meaning the Inhabitants, would not be easy, till they lost a Leg or an Arm. EDWARD JACKSON.

Sworn to in the same Manner as the first.

July 30. I Stephen Greenleaf, of lawful Age, testify and declare, that on the 14th Instant, as I was standing by Mr. Gardner's Shop, between the Hours of 2 and 3 o'Clock, I saw a Number of People coming up the Street fronting Dock Square, and went to see what the Matter was, and saw one Riley, who had been taken up the Day before for knocking down a Butcher, named Jonathan Winship, going to Mr. Justice Quincy's, a Number of other Soldiers accompanying of him, the said Winship was also with them, and one of the Soldiers was challenging him to fight, the said Winship replied, that he never struck a Man in his Life, and never intended to, and the said Winship seeing Col. Dalrymple passing by, went up to him and in a respectful Manner, and acquainted how he had been abused by one of his Men the Day before, upon which Col. Dalrymple inquired of some of the Soldiers, what was the Occasion of his abusing the Man, the Soldier made some Reply, which the Deponent could not hear, upon which the Colonel said to said Winship, that he was a damned Rascal, that he had not been beaten half enough, and speaking to the Soldier, he said, knock him down again if he (meaning Winship) abused him; if he did not he would, upon which he passed off, and soon turning about said, understand me, soon after this, I saw the Prisoner, viz. John Riley, coming out of Mr. Justice Quincy's, with a drawn Sword, and uttering these Expressions, take me, take me now if you dare, upon which a Number of other Soldiers drew their Swords, and said also, take him, take him now if you dare; upon which the Prisoner went off in a triumphant Manner, flourishing his Sword;—About half an Hour after this, as I was passing by Mr. Payson's Shop, the Retailer, in which were a Number of Soldiers, among whom was John Riley aforesaid, who seeing Mr. Barbour the Constable passing by, drew his Sword, and said, there is the Sword that did the Jobb, damn his Eyes, I wish I had cut his Head wholly off: And the Deponent further declares, that he apprehends that there was the Number of 20 Soldiers, at Mr. Justice Quincy's Door, all armed, when the said Riley went off. STEPHEN GREENLEAF.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those that are indebted to the Estate of Messrs. Farrel and Lynott, that they discharge the same to Thomas Shipboy, Merchant in Albany or Joseph Grefswold Distiller, in New-York (Assignees to the said Estate) before the seventeenth Day of October next, otherwise their Accounts will be delivered in to the Hands of an Attorney, to sue for the same; and all those that have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to deliver their Accounts properly attested to the said Assignees by the said 17th of October next, as a Dividend will be made that Day between the Hours of 10 and 12 o' Clock, in the Forenoon, at the Widow Wragg's, near the Merchant's Coffee-House, New-York.

N. B. A single Man, capable of managing a Farm, and can be well recommended, may hear of Employ, by Grefswold in Pearl Street.

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by

CHARLES MEYERS,
A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only;
English Tea, by the Chest, Hofs' and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.—Ready Money given for Pot or Pearl Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James M'Evers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed. 91 94

Whereas in February last, by Consent and Agreement of all Parties, Barbara Yough and her Husband parted, and I took her to live with me, becoming Security to her Husband, that she should not run him in Debt, and whereas after living with me till Monday the 14th Instant, she without any just Cause of Complaint, has left me, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, these are therefore to warn all Persons not to trust or entertain her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Departure from me. This 30th of August, 1769. (91 94) JOHN RANDEKER.

THESE are to inform all Manufacturers of Flour, that we the Inspectors of Flour, are determined to act strictly, according to the Directions of an Act of Assembly of this Province, passed the 20th of May last, entitled an Act to amend an Act to prevent the Exportation of unmerchantable Flour, and the false taring of Bread and Flour Casks, of which all concerned are desired to take Notice.

New-York, Aug. 17th, 1769, Francis Morschalt, Inspector of Flour, Henry Bogert, of Flour. N. B. The Act takes Place the first of September next.

For LONDON;

And to sail with all convenient Speed,
The Fine New Ship BRITANNIA,
THOMAS MILLER,
COMMANDER;
Having two thirds of her Cargo already engaged, and has Elegant and roomy Accommodations in the Cabin for Twelve Passengers only, for Freight or Passage, apply to Reade and Yates, or said Commander.

New-York, August 17.

89 92

Whereas I was appointed Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ash this present Year, and by a former Act of Assembly, passed in the Year 1766, and to continue in full Force till the Year 1770. That every Manufacturer or original Owner of any Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash, made for Sale, shall, upon each Cask or Vessel, in which such Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash shall be packed, cause the same to be branded with the first Letter of his Christian Name, and with his Surname at length, as also the Name of the Town or District in which such Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash was made, under the Penalty of £. 5.—I do hereby give Notice, to all the Makers of Pot and Pearl-Ash, that as there has lately been several Parcels sent to this City, without the Maker's Name, &c. being branded upon the Casks; That from this Time forward, I shall not put my Brand upon the Casks of Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash, unless they are branded as the Act of Assembly directs. ISAAC SEARS.

New-York, 28th Aug. 1769.

91 94

THE Sale of Lawrence Wessell's House and Lot of Ground in Bayard-Street, which was advertised for Sale for some Time past, to be sold the 30th August, is postponed till Wednesday, September 27th, when it will be sold at Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, at 11 o'Clock of the same Day. Conditions of Sale be seen at the Time of Sale. 91 94

For LIVERPOOL,
The Ship Earl of Hillsborough,
NOW lying at Cruger's Wharf,
will sail about the 20th of next Month: For Freight or Passage, apply to GREG CUNNINGHAM & Co.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice, by the Printer of this paper, a well behaved Boy, who understands reading, writing, and arithmetic, and is of a reputable Family. And as the advertiser has sustained great damage by the misbehaviour of boys of vicious dispositions, admitted on trial, he intends for the future to take no apprentice without a fee of at least fifty pounds New-York money, and having all his clothes found him by his friends, during his apprenticeship.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Pleasant situated FARM in Shrewsbury, lying on the Sea Coast, at Long-Branch; this Place contains about 110 Acres, with good Improvements, is well situated for any Person that should incline to have a pleasant Retirement, from Heat in Summer, or should choose to go into the Business of keeping Lodgers, or to carry on a Fishery, the Cod and Sea Bass being taken in great Plenty before the Door: Any Person inclining to buy or rent the said Place, may know the Terms by applying to JOHN MORRIS, living on the Premises, by whom an indisputable Title shall be given; and any Person inclining to purchase, shall have reasonable Payments. Likewise, a Tract of Land lying at Forked River, on the North-Side of the North-Branch of said River, containing 370 Acres, 200 of it Meadow, and the Upland the best in that Part of the Country; an undisputed Title shall be given for the Land, by the said JOHN MORRIS, living at Long-Branch. 91 94

THE MOST VIOLENT
TOOTH ACH,

Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,
(No CURE No PAY)

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate Ease in the Tooth Ach, and cures all Disorders whatever in the Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days using will fasten the Teeth if ever so loose, and with a little Continuance will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewise preserves the Teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable Smells from the Breath, and causes a large Discharge of all scorbutical Humours lodged in the Gums, which destroy the Teeth. By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the Ear, and is an absolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is prepared and sold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular Directions for using it, at Mrs. Baskirks, the Corner of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and displaces all superfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greatest Ease and Safety, and makes and sets in artificial Teeth from one single Tooth to a whole Set, in so nice a Manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of losing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with Dispatch and Secrecy, and in such a Manner as to be of real Use, Ornament and Service for many Years, without giving the least Pain to the Patient, which is too often the Case, owing to the Want of Judgment in the Operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured gratis, every Morning from eight to ten. 81—